

CAPT. CHASE HIS OWN LAWYER

ACCUSED ARMY OFFICER BRINGS OUT POINTS IN HIS FAVOR.

Cross-examines the Complainant, Lieut.-Col. Deems—Gets in Evidence That He Had Not Had Time to File Reports Which He Was Reprimanded for Neglecting.

Capt. Arthur W. Chase, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., who is on trial by court-martial in the Army Building, made a good impression, yesterday, by his conduct of his own defense. Capt. Chase got in trouble through a letter which he wrote complaining of the attitude toward him of his commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Clarence Deems, commanding the artillery district of Baltimore. The post is at Fort Howard.

Lieut.-Col. Deems was the first on the witness stand when the court convened at 10:10 o'clock yesterday morning. He was taken in hand by Capt. Chase, who was completing the cross-examination of his commanding officer. Col. Deems said that he considered the letter written by Capt. Chase which caused the court-martial to be impudent. He denied that he ever had ordered the Captain from his office.

"This officer, before being ordered by you to remain within the limits at Fort Howard, was charged," were brought against him," asked Capt. Chase.

"I don't recall any case," replied Col. Deems, "where an officer having failed to obey an order has not at once made an explanation."

Later on in the cross-examination Capt. Chase asked: "You would have been willing to let the matter drop if I apologized for my letter?"

"I am certainly would," replied the Colonel.

"Did you consider my letter was sent with criminal intent?" asked the Captain.

"I did," was the reply.

"Then you were willing to compound a felony?" Capt. Chase began inquiring.

"Strictly all that out," ordered Col. Walter Howe, president of the court, and it was done.

The direct examination of Lieut. Hugh S. Brown, adjutant of the post, by Judge Advocate Johnson produced a line of testimony in support of the commanding officer. It appeared that Lieut. Brown heard all the conversations between Col. Deems and Capt. Chase and that everything between them apparently was friendly up to November 5.

On cross-examination Capt. Chase brought out that Lieut. Brown was supposed to have blanks for small arms practice reports in his possession and that he had none until they arrived from Washington, about November 10. It was testified that Capt. Chase had no chance to get those blanks. It was for failure to make his reports in time on proper blanks that he was reprimanded. Lieut. Brown testified that although he knew of this he had not told Lieut.-Col. Deems when the latter ordered him to file a letter reprimanding Capt. Chase for not having filed his reports in time. Another point was that, although the commanding officer had told the adjutant to write that Capt. Chase had not filed his letter until the proper reports were filed, the letter actually read that he should not leave until further orders.

It was brought out that when Capt. Chase had filed his first reports of practice and they had been returned to be made out over again that the first sergeant and not the Captain had received them and that they had been turned over to Lieut. Cardwell, who had misunderstood the instructions and had delayed making them out again. Lieut. Brown testified that Capt. Chase had received orders to stay with the battery on drill throughout the 4th and 5th of November, and that he had stopped for matters of practice or dinner until the battery was dismissed.

That was intended to show that he would have been ready to complete his orders about filing small arms practice reports, even if he had the proper blanks.

Lieut. Brown then said that he had asked Capt. Chase if he had a copy of the letter which he wanted to file and that he had told him that he wanted to pursue the matter because of other things involved.

In answer to questions by members of the board the Lieutenant admitted that Capt. Chase was in the office of Lieut.-Col. Deems attempting to explain about the blanks when the latter interrupted him and told him to go and obey the order at once.

It was made clear that what Capt. Chase contended, namely, that he had to chance to finish his explanation, was true.

There was a rapid fire of questions from the members of the court, all except one of the twelve asking Lieut. Brown something about the case. Several stress was laid on the fact that Lieut. Brown had not told his commanding officer that Capt. Chase had no chance to get blanks for his reports and that Capt. Chase did not have a chance to see Capt. Raymond's complaint of him. The additional fact that Capt. Chase was by order busy with the battery practice for two days when he was supposed to be getting out these reports was developed in several ways by the members of the court.

Capt. Henry H. Whitney, artillery engineer for the district of Baltimore, was next called. He testified about the time interval elapsing between the time when he looked after a matter that was taken up on the previous day's hearing. Then he related an incident of which Capt. Chase complained, in which that officer started the court-martial.

On September 13, I was excused from drill by the commanding officer (Capt. Chase) and went to my quarters. I had not been there more than a few moments when the commanding officer's orderly came to see me to report that Lieut.-Col. Deems demanded to know why I was absent from drill, leaving my company on the ground. I stated to him that I was excused, and he said, 'I don't give a damn about that,' and ordered me to return at once. I did so and later was summoned to headquarters. The commanding officer said that he had not understood and that he had learned that he was mistaken. He was milder in tone, and Capt. Chase had been to see him in the interval.

Capt. Whitney said that he believed that the relations between the commanding officer and Capt. Chase had been pleasant enough up to the early part of November.

"However, some time after the Langhorst trial, Capt. Chase told me that he thought the Colonel had it in for him because he had acted as Langhorst's counsel," said Capt. Whitney.

The trial of Capt. Langhorst was in October last. He was brought up on charges of having disobeyed orders. An officer of the day he had refused to obey a certain order given by Lieut.-Col. Deems. He was cleared on the court-martial.

Capt. Whitney also said that later Capt. Chase had told him that the commanding officer was pursuing him with letters and that he thought he was trying to catch him. Capt. Whitney added that a staff officer he did not consider it his place to invite such confidences.

The trial will be continued to-morrow morning at 10:10 o'clock.

4,000,000 XMAS TREES A YEAR.

Chief Forester Pinchot Says That Drain on the Forests is Comparatively Infinitesimal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—This is the time of the year when people feel it their duty to ask Clifford Pinchot, the United States Forester, what he thinks about the Christmas tree question.

"I have thought a good deal about this Christmas tree matter," said the Chief Forester to-day, "and have finally reached the conclusion that trees are for us. There is no other use to which these trees could be put which would contribute so much to the happiness and good of mankind as their use for the children and families on Christmas Day. So far as endangering the future life of our forests is concerned the effect is infinitesimal compared with the destruction caused by forest fires and wasteful lumbering. It is estimated that 4,000,000 Christmas trees are used in this country each year, one in every fourth family. If planted four feet apart these would be grown on less than 1,400 acres, a good size farm. You see, the amount is utterly insignificant when compared to the other great drains on the forests."

"Trees suitable for Christmas trees do not grow in the old forests, where reproduction is most important, but in the open. Even if serious destruction were threatened the proper remedy would be not to stop using the trees but to adopt wiser methods. There is no more reason for an outcry against using land to grow Christmas trees than to grow flowers."

According to Mr. Pinchot the centre of the Christmas tree industry lies in the big cities of the East. New York city and the New England States consume 1,500,000 trees, or nearly one-half of all the output. Maine, New Hampshire, the Berkshire Hills in Massachusetts and the Adirondacks and the Catskills in New York are the sources of supply for Boston, New York and Philadelphia and even for Baltimore and Washington. The swamps of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota furnish the markets of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Detroit. Throughout the States of Illinois and Ohio nurserymen supply the local demand with nursery grown Norway spruce.

"I am assuming," he continues, "that the army be stationed on military reservations as far from towns as practicable, as the tendency is to make good soldiers bad. A military population would grow up under military influences. Their number would be so large that education and church advantages would be good. The would live in the hands of the officers to make it a model town. Fear of getting into the poorhouse would be reduced to a minimum; one incentive to race suicide would be removed, an increase in the size of American families encouraged. Here is where the ideal American citizen would be found; also, where we would be likely to get some of the best material for our military and naval schools."

Other suggestions, more briefly put, are no less valuable.

"The power the President claims," he goes on, "of overruling the army and navy regulations, if he has that power, should be taken from him. It does not add to the efficiency of the service; such power belongs on the battlefield. No self-respecting man would enlist with his welfare threatened in the way we have recently seen in the Twenty-fifth colored regiment."

"Thirty days furlough yearly in time of peace," he checks despatch.

"There is not that familiarity between officers and privates which is to be feared for the good of the service. The former do not become sufficiently acquainted with the men to make promotions as they should. In these days of almost total isolation a West Point is not necessarily so much better morally or intellectually than the private soldier's rule book. Point turns out a brave and honest man, but an aristocrat. This might be overcome in a measure, but at the best the vocation is apt to become tyrannical. Petty tyranny is hard to manage. It does not quite call for a court-martial even if it be carried to the point of harming the service."

Insufficient pay, in the opinion of the writer, is not the trouble with the army, nor will increased pay alone bring about more desirable conditions. "On the army," he writes, "is patterned too much after those of Europe to be practical in a country with a democratic government. To this and the neglect to move forward as the people progressed in education is principally why our army is in its present bad state and why more of the people want nothing to do with it. If it be properly organized and the conditions of service made more in harmony with man's nature, recruits for it would be readily obtained as men to all small nations."

"I had not the slightest difficulty in saving \$100 a year out of my \$12 a month, and a fair competence with allowances at retirement might be saved. That is better than the unskilled laborer can do, and from these are to be found the recruits to bring our army up to the standard where it ought to be."

Officers get every dollar they are worth. The country is just as full of good men as they are hunting for jobs. Look out how you raise the pay! Multiply your figures by 50,000, and ask yourself how long you can fight a beggar before the country is bankrupt."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The monitor Florida has arrived at Norfolk, the yacht Eagle at Guantanamo, the cruiser Milwaukee at Mare Island, the tug Samoset at League Island, the supply ship Rainbow at Manila and the yacht Wasp at Foulke.

The cruiser Tennessee has sailed from Callao for Annapolis, the monitor Nevada from Annapolis for Norfolk, the gunboat Helena from Shanghai for Yangtze River, the tug Tecumseh from Washington for Hampton Roads, the cruiser California from San Francisco for Santa Barbara, the collier Saturn from San Diego for Mare Island, the gunboat Paducah from Guantanamo for Havana, the destroyer Proble from San Diego for Mare Island, the tug Nina and submarine Porpoise and Shark from Bridgeport for New York yard.

New Battleship Idaho Makes 17.10 Knots.

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Army and Navy Orders.

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Major R. Houston, Paymaster, from Department of Dakota to Havana, relieving Major George F. Downey, Paymaster.

Second Infantry is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department to take effect December 15, 1907. Capt. Charles H. Martin, Quartermaster, who is relieved from duty in that department and assigned to the Second Infantry.

These navy orders were issued:

Lieutenant-Commander A. Rust, from Navy Department, Washington, to command Gunboat Casilda survey expedition in vicinity of Massachusetts.

Ensign J. C. Stearns, Jr., from Boston navy yard to home and three months leave granted.

Surgeon A. C. Russell, from Washington, D. C., to Newport, R. I.

Ensign R. E. Walker, from the Chautauque to United States Naval Hospital, Yokohama.

Lieut. J. E. Walker, from the Concord to home.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE ARMY

STRIKING OPINIONS OF A FORMER ENLISTED MAN.

Confine Enlistments to Native Born Americans, He Says—Discharge Drunkards and Other Disorderly Men—Give Increase of Pay to Married Men Only.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Chairman Hull of the House Committee on Military Affairs in the Fifty-ninth Congress and subsequently elected to the same place in the Sixtieth has received a striking letter from a former enlisted man in the Regular army, now residing in a country town in New Jersey. It was evoked by the reports concerning the bill providing for increased pay for the officers and enlisted men in the Regular army to be urged before Congress this session, and gives the opinions of a man who has had experience "behind the gun" under present conditions in the army, and his views of what is necessary to bring about desired reforms and improvements. It is a point of view not often afforded to legislators, who are usually guided in their deliberations by the recommendations of officers alone.

Although the letter betrays the lack of early education it shows the writer to be a man of intelligence and acute observation, together with firm convictions. He agrees with many, he says, in the belief that the army at present is little better than a no good reason for its not becoming the model army of the world, as we have the material of which to make it. He would confine enlistments as far as possible to native born Americans and discharge drunkards or otherwise disorderly soldiers. To secure the kind of an army that is desired and which he says we may have, the writer says several things are necessary. His first proposition, he concedes, is entirely foreign to the policy of the authorities at present, not only in the United States but the world over so far as he knows. It is the foundation, however, of the system he has in mind, and without its adoption all the rest would go to smash.

"Encourage matrimony and its home relations," is his slogan. Increase of pay, as proposed, would be for those only who married, and in proportion to size of families. The increase should extend to rent, ration and clothing, and be shared by the children until they reach the age of 18 years. In a great measure the sons would furnish the recruits for the army and navy, while the daughters, if agreeable, might become the wives of the sons—thus furnishing a perpetual supply of recruits.

"I am assuming," he continues, "that the army be stationed on military reservations as far from towns as practicable, as the tendency is to make good soldiers bad. A military population would grow up under military influences. Their number would be so large that education and church advantages would be good. The would live in the hands of the officers to make it a model town. Fear of getting into the poorhouse would be reduced to a minimum; one incentive to race suicide would be removed, an increase in the size of American families encouraged. Here is where the ideal American citizen would be found; also, where we would be likely to get some of the best material for our military and naval schools."

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Furs for Christmas

Furs make a peculiarly appropriate Christmas Gift. Their warmth is grateful; their beauty is pleasing and they always give distinction to the wearer.

The collection of furs shown by this house embraces every kind of fur, in all better and best qualities, appropriate to all occasions and suitable for every requirement, in every mode demanded by fashion or sanctioned by the best usage.

Crown Russian—SABLE—Hudson Bay
BAUM MARTEN MINK BLACK LYNX
CHINCHILLA PERSIAN LAMB
CARACUL RUSSIAN PONY
ERMINE

We sell our furs and fur garments for just what they are. You know what you purchase. We have no old stock.

Russians workmanship is the standard in the fur trade.

Our prices are the lowest in New York for like quality of material and making.

Not on Broadway. THE JOHN RUSZITS FUR COMPANY, No Branch Stores.
69-71-73 ELEVENTH ST., One Door West of Broadway, NEW YORK.

TILLMAN PRIMED FOR A SPEECH.

Will Attack the Issue of Clearing House Certificates by National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Ben Tillman is going to stir up the animals again Monday. He has been looking up the financial situation and will make some comments in the Senate on the issuance of clearing house certificates and the management of national banks. He is of the opinion that the issue of clearing house certificates by State institutions may be subject to the 10 per cent. tax imposed by Federal statute on currency issues by State banks. The Senator is not so sure that national banks are not exceeding the limits conferred by their charters when they issue currency through the clearing house associations.

Incidentally the Senator will discuss the alleged mismanagement of the Mercantile National Bank of New York and pay his compliments to John H. Walsh, who is now being tried in the Federal court in Chicago for alleged criminal practices in connection with the failure of the Walsh banks.

The Senator is of the opinion that there has been inexcusable delay in bringing Walsh to trial.

Altogether the speech promises to be quite as exciting as anything Mr. Tillman has pulled off in the Senate up to the present time. The Senator was in communication to-day with the Controller of the Currency and United States Attorney Stinson of New York regarding the conditions disclosed by the failure of the Heinze banks.

JOHN SHARP ACKNOWLEDGES IT.

Says He is the Author of the Philippine Independence Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Representative Williams of Mississippi, the minority leader of the House, has acknowledged the authorship of the resolution relating to Philippine independence, which went into the box in the House on Thursday last anonymously.

The resolution reads: "That it is the sense of Congress that independence and self-government ought to be granted to the inhabitants of the Philippine Archipelago, and that to that end the State Department be requested to negotiate with such foreign powers as in the opinion of the Senate may be necessary to the compact in order to secure an intimate neutralization of the islands. And, moreover, that it is the sense of the Congress that the period of ten years ought to be simply sufficient within which to accomplish the aim of this resolution."

POSTUM.

THIRTY YEARS A Slave to Coffee.

Many persons do not realize that coffee drinking may become a powerful enslaving habit.

They are not all aware that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which ought never to be taken into the system except for certain diseases and then only when prescribed by the doctor.

The coffee habit grows on most users and is more harmful to some than others. But a drug that acts upon the heart and nerves in the way caffeine does, is not without greater or less harm to all who drink coffee.

"For thirty years," writes a Wash. housewife, "I have been a steady coffee drinker. I wanted it at every meal."

"But I would have sick headache most of the day, and throw up my food. I really suffered awfully from coffee yet I thought I never could stop it."

"Then I heard how good Postum was for such cases, and began to use it. At first I did not care for Postum. I felt sleepy and had headaches. I soon found that this was because of the hold coffee had on me, for in about three days after I quit coffee and began to use Postum the headache left me, and I had no more nervousness and palpitation. In about a week I felt like a new woman."

"I have used Postum three years and when it is made according to directions (boiled 15 minutes)—it is as pleasant as coffee and does not hurt anyone. I ought to know for I was as bad off as anyone is likely to get from coffee drinking. Now I am well."

There is a reason. Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkg.

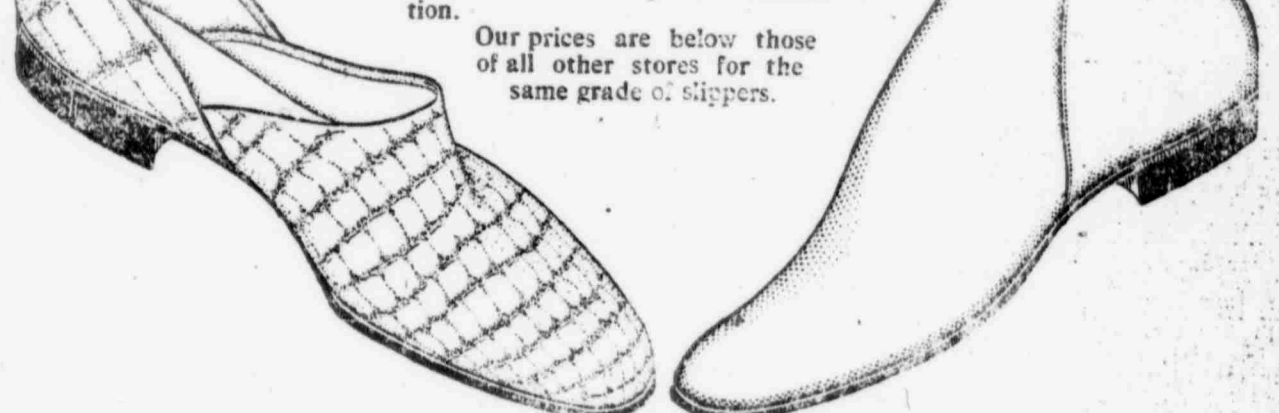
CALLEMEYER

6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

Men's Slippers for Holiday Presents

are the most attractive Christmas Presents that can possibly be made, and constant sources of comfort and pleasure to the recipients. It is impossible to invest Christmas money to greater advantage and our unequalled stock offers the only opportunity in the city for perfect selection and perfect satisfaction.

Our prices are below those of all other stores for the same grade of slippers.



Men's Opera Slippers		Men's Romeo Slippers	
Men's russet real alligator Slippers	\$2.00	Men's tan and black Romeo Slippers	\$2.50
Men's tan and black kid Slippers	2.00	Men's tan and black Romeo Slippers	2.00
Men's tan and black kid Slippers	1.50	Men's tan and black Romeo Slippers	1.25
Men's tan and black kid Slippers	1.25	Men's patent leather Pumps	\$3.50, \$5 and \$6
Men's tan and black kid Slippers	1.00	Felt Slippers	
Gun powder seal, black and tan alligator Slippers	3.50	Men's felt Slippers, felt sole	\$1.00 and \$1.25
Men's tan real alligator Slippers	3.50	Men's felt sole Faust Slippers	2.00
Men's imported Russia calf Opera Slippers	3.00	Men's comfy Slippers, all colors	1.25
Men's worsted Slippers, all colors	1.50	Felt Slippers, leather sole	\$1.00, \$1.50
		Felt Romeo Slippers, leather sole	1.50

Large Assortment of Dolls' Shoes and Stockings, all Colors.

Bring Your Children to See Santa Claus. He will be with us until Christmas and has a present for each one of our little customers.

Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

Artistic Presents Of Permanent Value

FINE PICTURES AT MODERATE PRICES

IN OUR PRESENT STOCK WILL BE FOUND A LARGE COLLECTION OF ETC.—BY THE BEST MODERN MASTERS, IN APPROPRIATE FRAMES. PICTURES OF THIS KIND COST, FRAMED, FROM FIVE DOLLARS UPWARD.

Frederick Keppel & Co., 4 East 39th Street, New York

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

The Fifth Avenue Art Galleries

546 Fifth Avenue (Cor. 45th St.)

MR. JAMES P. SILO, AUCTIONEER. Have Been Requested by a Number of THE LARGE IMPORTERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADES OF PERSIAN RUGS

to offer for sale by auction during the coming week a comprehensive assortment of the most popular and useful sizes for domestic usage, making, in fact, a GENERAL CLEARANCE OF THE MORE VALUABLE GRADES BEFORE THE FIRST OF THE NEW YEAR, and the above sale was determined upon as affording the readiest solution of the matter.

We will accordingly offer this superb assortment on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 18, 19, 20 and 21, at 3 o'clock Each Day.

ON EXHIBITION TO-MORROW (MONDAY). A deposit will be required from all unknown to the auctioneer. CATALOGUES MAILED UPON APPLICATION.

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Reducing the Waist Line in Both Sexes

Men and women with heavy, pendulous abdomens who wish to reduce them quickly and safely are usually advised to go to certain thimble-twisting and bending exercises that, as a matter of fact, they should carefully avoid as being dangerous rather than beneficial.

A far better plan is to use the following three simple household remedies which can be obtained of any druggist at small cost, viz: 1. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, 2. Dr. Williams' Fluid Extract Cures Aromatic, and 3. Dr. Williams' Syrup Simplex. These are mixed together at home and taken a teaspoonful after meals and at bed time.

These three make a mixture that is not only perfectly harmless but actually quite beneficial to the system, regulating the digestion, purifying the blood and clearing the complexion of pimples and blotches. Its chief and surprising benefit is in the rapid, natural manner in which it reduces the fat person to the normal, beautiful lines of a manly physique, it having been known to cause the re-absorption of fat as a point of fat a day.

Moreover it does it symmetrically, so that no wrinkles or fatty skin